# strength deployment inventory 2.0°

## **Personalized Report:**

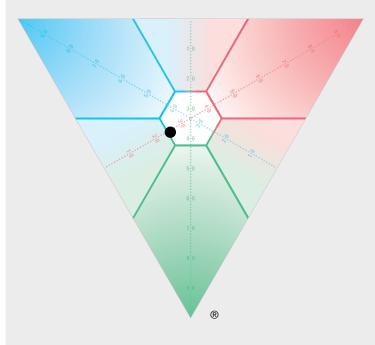
Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra

Elias Porter, PhD Tim Scudder, PhD



## Motives

Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra



MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM			
38	37	25	
Process	People	Performance	
My MVS is:			
	HUB		

#### **CONDITION #1: WHEN THINGS ARE GOING WELL**

#### **MOTIVES**

Your Motivational Value System (MVS) dot is based on your scores. It shows the relative priority of your People, Performance, and Process motives – and how they blend when things are going well.



## **HUB** People-Performance-Process

You are motivated by flexibility and adapting to others or situations. You have a strong desire to collaborate with others and to remain open to different options and viewpoints.

#### YOUR MOTIVES AND VALUES

As a person with a **Hub MVS**, you achieve feelings of self-worth by finding and meeting the needs of groups, while staying open to all sides of situations.

You are flexible in your approach and responsive and adaptable in relating to others. You find common ground so you can meet the group's needs. You see all sides of a situation, demonstrating empathy with a variety of different types of people, situations, and challenges. You are tolerant, social, creative, and versatile. You value the power of building consensus.

You read situations and respond to them in situationally appropriate ways. You meet the needs of the moment while maintaining flexibility for the future. You promote cohesiveness by getting others together to share ideas. You want to unite people in a common cause, and you are willing to play whatever role is necessary to do so.

You coordinate your efforts with others in activities that involve closeness, clear lines of authority, and independent efforts. You are friendly, democratic, and playful. You value consensus and consider multiple points of view.

#### UNDERSTANDING YOUR RESULTS

The SDI 2.0 describes your motives in relating to others under two conditions:

- 1) when everything is going well
- 2) when you are faced with conflict

The dot on the SDI 2.0 Triangle represents the motives that drive your use of strengths when things are going well. Each person's MVS is a combination of three primary motives working together. The MVS shows the frequency with which people are motivated by concerns for People (Blue), Performance (Red), and Process (Green).

There are seven MVS regions on the SDI 2.0 Triangle. Each region is defined by the way the three motives blend in different proportions when things are going well.

#### THE IMPACT OF NEIGHBORING REGIONS

Your MVS dot is close to the Blue-Green and Green regions of the triangle. You may find that some parts of these MVS descriptions also apply to



# **HUB**: People-Performance-Process

Flexible-Cohering: You are motivated by flexibility and adapting to others or situations. You have a strong desire to collaborate with others and to remain open to different options and viewpoints.

> Flexible: able to respond to changing circumstances and conditions. Cohering: bringing people together to form a united whole.

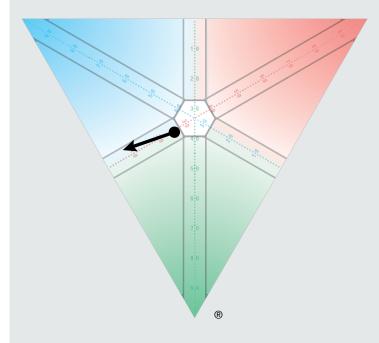
Mark the statements that are true for you:			
WHAT YOU DO	FEELINGS AND IDEALS	CONFLICT TRIGGERS	
□ I tend to be flexible, social, playful, and collaborative. □ I tend to have multiple goals and more than one area of focus. □ I am curious about what others think and feel. □ I am open-minded and willing to adapt. □ I prefer to have consensus on important decisions. □ I want to maintain an appropriate balance between process, people, and performance. □ I include other people and recognize their contributions. □ I remain open to new ideas, options, and possibilities. □ I examine situations from multiple perspectives. □ I like to stay connected to many people and to know what they are doing, even when I can't be included.	□ I feel best about what I am doing when I am able to coordinate my efforts with others in some common undertaking that involves closeness, clear lines of authority, and opportunity for self-reliance. □ I identify with and feel most at ease with people who clearly are flexible in their behavior and readily able to adapt to whatever the situation calls for. □ Ideally, I would like to be more decisive, more methodical, or more sensitive, depending on the situation. □ Ideally, I would like to avoid ever being subservient to others, domineering over others, and/or isolated from others. □ I feel most rewarded by others when they treat me as a good team member who knows how to be a loyal follower, knows how to exercise authority, and knows when to follow the rules and when to use judgment.	□ I must operate in an environment that doesn't allow enough time to explore the opinions of others. □ Others restrict my flexibility, insisting on only one approach or solution. □ I am required to interact with others who are strict, unyielding, or domineering. □ Others are excluded from the group or treated with indifference. □ Consensus-building is not valued or allowed. □ I am not being heard or I fear that my input is unwelcome or undesirable. □ I am managed in a style that rewards compliance and does not value my innovative efforts and contributions. □ I am being locked into a rigid and inflexible future without any opportunity to reconsider or re-evaluate my options. □ I can see that several mutually exclusive opportunities have equal value, and it is not clear that any one of them is better than the others.	

# Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra

MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM (MVS)	DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTICS	ENGAGING ENVIRONMENT
BLUE	People who are motivated by the protection, growth, and welfare of others. They have a strong desire to help others who can genuinely benefit.	Seeking ways to bring help to others Trying to make life easier for others Being open and responsive to the needs of others Trying to avoid being a burden to others Defending the rights of others.	Open, friendly, helpful, supportive, trusting, socially sensitive, loyal, compassionate, respectful, receptive, humanitarian Being needed Being accepted and appreciated Opportunities to support others.
RED	People who are motivated by task accomplishment and achieving results. They have a strong desire to set goals, take decisive action, and claim earned rewards.	Being alert to opportunity Striving for immediate action Accepting challenges Competing for authority and responsibility Exercising persuasion Accepting risk-taking as necessary and desirable.	Progressive, innovative, challenging, fast-moving, stimulating, competitive, creative New opportunities Potential for advancement and winning Material rewards available.
GREEN	People who are motivated by meaningful order and thinking things through. They have a strong desire to pursue independent interests, to be practical, and to be fair.	Seeking clarity, accuracy and correctness Being cautious and thorough Keeping emotions under control Planning ahead and following the plan Conserving resources.	Clarity, logic, precision, utility, durability, efficiency, reliability, organized Effective use of resources Clear, supportable, criteria for decision-making Time to develop ideas.
RED-BLUE	People who are motivated by the maximum growth and development of others. They have a strong desire to direct, persuade, or lead others for the benefit of others.	Actively seeking opportunities to help others Creating welfare and security for others Generating enthusiasm and support in tackling obstacles to success Challenging others to be or do their best.	Enthusiastic, open, friendly, sincere, trusting, compassionate Respect for others Positive initiatives for the growth and development of others Opportunities to coach or mentor others.
RED-GREEN	People who are motivated by intelligent assertiveness and fairness in competition. They have a strong desire to develop strategy and assess risks and opportunities.	Taking the most efficient course of action Assessing risks and opportunities Being decisive and proactive when the facts are known Challenging opposition through thoughtful process and strategy.	Strategic, determined, planned Complex, challenging tasks requiring expertise Recognition for achievement Availability of technical resources Opportunities to develop winning strategies.
BLUE-GREEN	People who are motivated by developing self-sufficiency in self and others. They have a strong desire to analyze the needs of others and to help others help themselves.	Offering assistance for greater self- sufficiency and independence Building effective processes and resources to protect or enhance others' welfare Fighting for principles that are fair.	Conscientious, patient, congenial Respect for individuals, fairness, and resources Opportunities to encourage others' independence Tasks that require thoughtful analysis to aid those in need.
HUB	People who are motivated by flexibility and adapting to others or situations. They have a strong desire to collaborate with others and to remain open to different options and viewpoints.	Considering multiple perspectives and ideas Being open-minded and willing to adapt Bringing people together and making connections Maintaining appropriate balance Keeping options open.	Cooperative, interactive, sociable, democratic, playful, spontaneous, novelty, flexibility Being heard and listening Consensus building Tolerant of different opinions and perspectives .

# Conflict

Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra



MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM			
38	37	25	
Process	People	Performance	
My MVS is:			
	HUB		

CONFLICT SEQUENCE			
49	44	7	
Accommodate	Analyze	Assert	
My CS is:  BG]-R			

#### CONDITION #2: WHEN FACED WITH CONFLICT

#### CONFLICT

Your Conflict Sequence (CS) arrowhead is based on your scores. It shows the order that you experience a desire to accommodate, assert, or analyze during three stages of conflict. 3 STAGES



## [BG]-R [Blue or Green]-Red

You want to maintain peace and harmony with caution regarding the personal costs of doing so. If that does not work, you may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.

#### [BG] 2 [BG] 3 R

OF CONFLICT

#### **HOW YOU EXPERIENCE CONFLICT**

You first try to understand the issue and reduce your personal risk. You blend or alternate accommodating and analytical approaches to people and problems. You balance your needs, rights, and obligations with others. You want to establish a mutually respectful peace. You believe that the best way to show you care about the problem is to clarify the issues and people's feelings through conversation.

You want people to get along and to treat each other fairly. You do not want other people to be aggressive, argumentative, or to push for immediate decisions or actions.

If conflict progresses to your Stage 2 blend of Blue and Green, you may accommodate with conditions or analyze the situation, depending on how important the results are to you. You feel that others don't share your priorities and that you need to decide what matters most to you.

If conflict progresses to your Stage 3 Red, you confront people, get angry, or fight, although you may wait a long time in Stage 2 to prevent this.

#### INTERPRETING YOUR LINE

The length of the line between your dot and arrowhead suggests the degree of change you experience internally and the degree of change that can be observed by others. You have a Medium Line, which means the change from your Hub MVS to your Stage 1 [BG] is somewhat noticeable.

#### UNDERSTANDING YOUR RESULTS

The SDI 2.0 describes your motives in relating to others under two conditions:

- 1) when everything is going well
- 2) when you are faced with conflict

The arrowhead on the SDI 2.0 Triangle represents the sequence of motives you experience when faced with conflict. Each person's Conflict Sequence is a pattern of three primary motives — Accommodating (Blue), Asserting (Red), and Analyzing (Green).

Different combinations of Blue, Red, and Green produce 13 possible Conflict Sequences. Each region is defined by the order that motives are experienced during conflict.

#### WHAT DO THE BRACKETS MEAN?

Your [BG]-R Conflict Sequence has brackets. The colors of motives in the brackets are interchangeable. When you are in a bracketed stage of conflict, you choose one of the bracketed colors or try to combine the colors, based on how you see the conflict.

#### THE IMPACT OF NEIGHBORING REGIONS

Your Conflict Sequence (CS) arrowhead is close to the B-G-R and G-B-R regions of the triangle. You may find that some parts of these CS descriptions also apply to



# [BG]-R: Stage 1 Conflict

When faced with conflict, I want to maintain peace and harmony with caution regarding the personal cost of doing so. If that does not work, I may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.

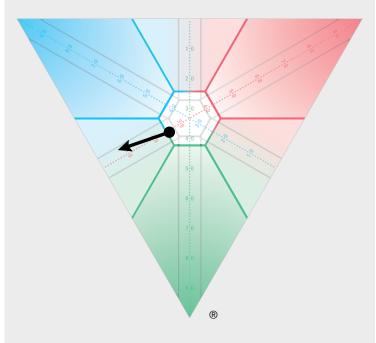
STAGE 1: Self, Problem, Others	STAGE 2: Self, Problem, Others	STAGE 3: Self, Problem, Others
BG]-R Wanting to accommodate others or analyze the situation.	[BG]-R Wanting to conditionally give in or defer to others, or to disengage from others or clarify the issue.	[BG]-R Feeling driven to fight.
I want to find a fair and rational solution for everyone.  I feel uncertain about the situation and what to do next.  I want to clarify and understand people's feelings and concerns.  I want the rules or principles to be enforced considerately.  I may alternate accommodating or analytical approaches until something works.  I feel the need to balance or prioritize between harmony and logic.  If other people are angry or self-serving, it could send me into my second stage of conflict.	<ul> <li>□ I am frustrated by a lack of respect for others or me.</li> <li>□ I want to minimize my exposure or potential risks.</li> <li>□ I become defensive of my core principles or interests.</li> <li>□ I want to wait and let things settle down.</li> <li>□ I become reflective and analyze my role in the conflict.</li> <li>□ I believe enduring the current situation or making additional concessions is better than letting the situation degenerate into a heated battle.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ I feel energized, angry, or indignant because others have not been cooperative or reasonable.</li> <li>□ I confront other people and in some cases act explosively.</li> <li>□ I want to express the things that I have been refraining from saying.</li> <li>□ It seems that I have no choice but to fight.</li> <li>□ I don't want to wait for other people or to sacrifice any more.</li> </ul>

# Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra

CONFLICT SEQUENCE	DESCRIPTION	CONFLICT SEQUENCE	DESCRIPTION
	When faced with conflict, I want to maintain peace and harmony with caution regarding the personal cost of doing so. If that does not work, I may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.		People who want to challenge conflict directly. If that does not work, they want to restore or preserve harmony. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to withdraw from the situation or end the relationship.
[BG]-R		V R-B-G	
	People who want to keep peace and harmony. If that does not work, they want to take a stand for their rights. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to withdraw as a last resort.		People who want to assert they rights and win. If that does not work, they want to make a choice depending on what's better in the situation: to give in with conditions or to disengage and save what they can.
B-R-G		R-[BG]	
B-[RG]	People who want to keep harmony and accommodate the opposition. If that does not work, they want to make a choice based on what's best for everyone: to rely on logic and principle or to employ assertive strategies to prevent defeat.	R-G-B	People who want to prevail through competition. If that does not work, they want to use logic, reason, and rules. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to surrender as a last resort.
B-G-R	People who want to keep harmony and goodwill. If that does not work, they want to disengage and save what they can. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.	[BR]-G	People who want to press assertively to maintain harmony and goodwill, but they do not want to sacrifice results for harmony. If that does not work, they may decide to withdraw from the situation.
	People who want to carefully examine the situation. If that does not work, they want to defer to other people in the interest of harmony. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.	IDC) P	People who want to engage conflict quickly, but indirectly, with thoughtful strategies. If that does not work and others have more power in the situation, they may surrender.
V G-B-R		₩ [RG]-B	
	People who want to maintain order and principles. If that does not work, they want to make a choice, depending on what's more reasonable in the situation: to give in with conditions or to forcefully engage.		People who want to maintain peace and harmony with caution regarding the personal costs of doing so. If that does not work, they may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.
G-[BR]		[BG]-R	
G-R-B	People who want to analyze the situation logically. If that does not work, they want to forcefully press for a logical resolution. If that does not work and others have more power in the situation, they may surrender.	[BRG]	People who want to determine the most appropriate response to each situation and choose an accommodating, assertive, or analytical approach. Their approach differs according to the situation, rather than following a fixed sequence.

## SDI 2.0 Results

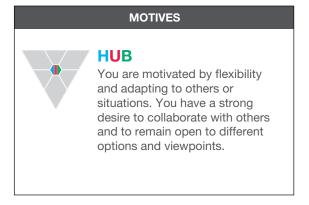
Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra



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#### **CONDITION #2: WHEN FACED WITH CONFLICT**



#### **HOW YOU EXPERIENCE CONFLICT**

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#### THE PATH BACK TO YOUR HUB MVS

The path from your Stage 1 [BG] back to your Hub MVS may involve clarifying the rules of interaction and building consensus.

# Top 3 Strengths

Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra

## LOYAL

Steadfast and faithful. Your face might as well be in the dictionary next to these words. Why? Because you keep your promises and people know it. They can count on you once you make a commitment to a cause, a task, or a person. Your word is your bond.

You appreciate loyalty in others and it rubs you the wrong way when others don't follow through. Loyalty is something that you first give to others, and that you retract only if they prove they cannot be trusted.

Because of your loyal nature, you can sometimes run the risk of being taken advantage of or being manipulated. Your loyal nature can even cause you to be blind to this. On the whole, you thrive in an environment where you can trust those around you and you can deliver on what you say.

#### WORK PERSPECTIVE

Your top three strengths are an important part of the way others see you. These strengths are frequently evident when you work with others. You are probably very effective with these strengths and appreciate when you are recognized for using them well.

## **METHODICAL**

In your perfect world, everything would have a place and everything would be in its proper place. You're most comfortable when things are in order. While others might think you work at this, it actually comes guite naturally. And while others are aspiring to be organized, you're doing it.

You don't dare shoot from the hip. You have systems. You make plans. You follow schedules. You have routines. And once it's working for you, you stay with it. So much so that, on occasion, you might be seen as rigid or stuck in your ways.

You might be encouraged to "get out of a rut" to find a new groove. In spite of this caution, your strength is so desirable that others will seek you out, asking you to help them set up similar systems, procedures, and methods for them.

## **PERSEVERING**

You are like a locomotive on a track. When you set your mind on something, look out. You're not stopping until you arrive. Persistence is the name of the game for you - you keep at it until things work the way they were supposed to.

Stamina and endurance are words that also come to mind. You aren't afraid of hard work. In fact, you thrive in it. While others are growing weary, you're getting your second wind. You just keep going. In some situations, others might see you as stubborn, but that's okay most of the time.

Your ability to stay on track and keep working is simply a mystery to those who give up at the first sign of adversity. You're unrelenting. You stay in the game. You relish the satisfaction that follows overcoming seemingly insurmountable odds.

# Strengths Portrait Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra

#### LOYAL

You remain faithful to the commitments you make to others.

#### **METHODICAL**

You are orderly in action, thought, and expression.

#### **PERSEVERING**

You maintain the same course of action despite obstacles.

## **FAIR**

You act justly, equitably, and impartially.

#### **SUPPORTIVE**

You give encouragement and help to others.

#### **AMBITIOUS**

You are determined to succeed and to get ahead.

#### **INCLUSIVE**

You bring people together in order to reach consensus.

#### **TOLERANT**

You respect differences. even when you don't agree.

#### CARING

You concern vourself with the well-being of others.

#### **ADAPTABLE**

You adjust readily to new or modified conditions.

#### OPTION-ORIENTED

WORK PERSPECTIVE

others.

The Strengths Portrait is a picture of

you. It shows the way you prioritize and

use your strengths when you work with

You look for and suggest different ways of doing thinas.

#### **PRINCIPLED**

You follow certain rules of right conduct.

#### **HELPFUL**

You give assistance to others who are in need.

#### **OPEN-TO-CHANGE**

You consider different perspectives, ideas, and opinions.

#### **DEVOTED**

You are dedicated to some people, activities, or purposes.

#### **CAUTIOUS**

You are careful to make sure of what is going on.

#### **MODEST**

You play down what you are capable of doing.

#### QUICK-TO-ACT

You get things started without delay.

#### SOCIABLE

You engage easily in group conversations and activities.

#### **SELF-CONFIDENT**

You believe in your own powers and strengths.

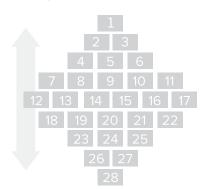
#### RESERVED

You practice self-restraint in expressing thoughts and feelings.

#### **FLEXIBLE**

You act in whatever manner is appropriate at the moment.

#### Most Likely To Use at Work



#### Least Likely To Use at Work

## **PERSUASIVE**

You urge, influence, and convince others.

#### TRUSTING

You place your faith in others.

#### **RISK-TAKING**

You take chances on losses in pursuit of high gains.

#### **FORCEFUL**

You act with conviction. power, and drive.

#### **COMPETITIVE**

You strive to win against others.

#### **ANALYTICAL**

You dissect and digest whatever is going on.

#### THE FOUR TYPES OF STRENGTHS

Strengths with a Strengths with a blue bar are about red bar are about people performance Strengths with a

## green bar are about process

Strengths with a grev bar are about perspective

# Top 3 Overdone Strengths

Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra

# **CAUTIOUS** (Suspicious)

When you believe there is more to the story than meets the eye, you look beneath the surface to expose hidden agendas. You know that people can be manipulative; you just can't be too careful when they are not being open and honest.

Better safe than sorry. You may avoid people or situations when you believe there is potential risk or danger. You warn other people about what could go wrong. While your intent is positive, people may find that these warnings take the joy from otherwise pleasant experiences. They could see you as afraid, overprotective, or suspicious.

To help others more accurately hear your prudent voice of caution, you can present your warnings as simple what-if questions. And if your caution is stopping you from enjoying life, ask yourself what that's costing you.

#### WORK PERSPECTIVE

Your top three overdone strengths may contribute to some difficulty in your relationships. Even though they are well-intended, they can generate negative perceptions in others. You can turn perceived weakness into strengths by using them at the right time, or by scaling back their frequency, duration, or intensity.

# LOYAL (Blind)

You are capable of almost superhuman loyalty, and that's not always a good thing. You want others to know that they can count on your unwavering commitment. You may forgive and forget things that should not be forgiven, nor forgotten.

You may sometimes turn a blind eye to faults that are obvious to others. It may even lead you to cling to idealized images of others that you can use to defend or justify your loyalty. When this happens, others see your loyalty as irrational, and may wonder if you are somehow being controlled or manipulated.

Taking your loyalty away may feel like a betrayal to you, so you avoid that. But you can stop blind loyalty from getting in your way if you pay attention to the quiet voice of doubt and put people on "probation" when something doesn't seem right.

## **MODEST** (Self-Effacing)

In your effort to give other people credit, you can end up putting yourself down. Not only do you avoid undue attention, you tend to deflect compliments and diminish your own knowledge, skills, or contributions. You want to avoid being seen as arrogant or vain and do not want people to have unrealistic expectations of you.

When your modesty comes on too strong, you can appear uninformed, incapable, or even unwilling to get involved. This self-effacing tendency can limit you. It can take away the opportunity to do the things in life that you really want to do.

While you may be hesitant to promise success, you could confidently state your ability to contribute and give your best effort, without making guarantees about results. Then, you don't have to fear that you will let others down.

# Overdone Strengths Portrait

Being so CAUTIOUS that you start off with doubt, mistrust, and skepticism.

#### Suspicious

Being so LOYAL that you overlook or ignore problems with plans or people.

Being so MODEST that you don't take credit for your efforts or promote your ability.

#### **Blind**

Self-Effacing

Being so QUICK-TO-ACT that you overlook information that could be useful.

Rash

Being so **RESERVED** in expressing yourself that you do not engage with people or issues.

Distant

Being so **PERSUASIVE** that you disregard others' views and dispute their concerns.

#### **Abrasive**

Being so SUPPORTIVE that you give up your own interests and wishes for others.

Being so PERSEVERING that you justify your course of action despite others' views or preferences.

Being so **METHODICAL** that you are constrained and do not change your ways.

Being so FAIR and impartial that you don't consider the effect on others.

Being so **SOCIABLE** that you disrupt or distract others.

WORK PERSPECTIVE

you overdo your strenaths.

The Overdone Strengths Portrait shows

how others might perceive you when

#### **Self-Sacrificing**

Stubborn

Rigid

Cold

Intrusive

Being SELF-CONFIDENT to the point of being convinced you know best.

Being so TRUSTING that you readily believe in people or things that you should not.

Being so **HELPFUL** to others that you do things for them that they do not want or need.

Being so **DEVOTED** that you do what others want without question or resistance.

Being so PRINCIPLED that you don't yield, even on minor issues.

Being so **OPEN-TO-CHANGE** that your priorities and principles are not clear.

#### **Arrogant**

Gullible

**Smothering** 

Subservient

Unbending

Inconsistent

Being so TOLERANT that you come across as having no opinion or preference.

Indifferent

Being so ADAPTABLE that you let the situation dictate what you

Compliant

Being so CARING for others' wellbeing that you give or do anything they ask.

Submissive

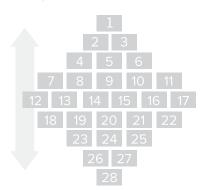
Being so INCLUSIVE that it decreases the value of each person's participation.

Indiscriminate

Being so AMBITIOUS with your goals that you don't have compassion for others.

Ruthless

Most Likely To Overdo at Work



Least Likely To Overdo at Work

Being so **OPTION-ORIENTED** that you do not have a clear aim or direction.

Indecisive

Being so FLEXIBLE that other people cannot be sure about what you will do.

Unpredictable

Being RISK-TAKING to the point of ignoring the potential consequences.

Reckless

Being so FORCEFUL that you assert your will over others.

Being so ANALYTICAL that you get lost in concepts or details that don't matter.

**Domineering** 

Obsessed

Being so **COMPETITIVE** that you confront people in a combative or argumentative way.

Aggressive

# Strengths & Reasons Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra

#### LOYAL

To ensure that consensus is maintained. So you finish whatever you start.

#### **METHODICAL**

To consider all perspectives. To ensure that no person or issue is forgotten.

#### **PERSEVERING**

To help the group get through a tough situation. To fully test your plan before changing it.

#### WORK PERSPECTIVE

This view of your Strengths Portrait connects each of your strengths to your Motivational Value System (MVS). Each strength has two examples why you would want to deploy it.

#### **FAIR**

To evaluate each option by its merits. To ensure that consensus is reached respectfully.

#### **SUPPORTIVE**

So others will do the same for you. So everyone will have access to the same opportunities.

#### **AMBITIOUS**

So others will see you as a valuable contributor. So your ideas will be accepted as the best.

#### **INCLUSIVE**

To create a sense of unity and belonging. So the group can fully consider the situation.

#### TOLERANT

To allow new ideas to emerge. So group processes will be enriched by diversity.

#### CARING

So others will be able to participate. To keep lines of communication open.

#### **ADAPTABLE**

To go along with the group's wishes. To keep your options open.

#### OPTION-ORIENTED

To find something that is appropriate to the situation. To involve other people in decisions.

#### PRINCIPLED

To adapt to the rules of a new situation. So you can treat everyone equally.

#### **HELPFUL**

To contribute whatever is needed in the moment. To join others in their struggle.

#### **OPEN-TO-CHANGE**

To respect and honor diversity. To find something new that you can all agree on.

#### DEVOTED

To keep outcomes in mind while testing options. To keep people united toward a common goal.

#### **CAUTIOUS**

So no viable option is overlooked. So you are not too easily swayed by opinions.

#### **MODEST**

To get others' input and involvement. To make sure that everyone feels important and needed.

#### QUICK-TO-ACT

So others will know what is important to you. To show my acceptance of others' ideas.

#### SOCIABLE

To meet and include new people. To understand where people are coming from.

#### SELF-CONFIDENT

To remain flexible without losing focus. To build the confidence of the team.

#### RESERVED

To give everyone else a chance to have input. To respect others' thoughts and feelings.

#### **FLEXIBLE**

To fit into the situation. To let others participate in their own ways.

## **PERSUASIVE**

To get people to understand each other. To emphasize the importance of working together.

#### TRUSTING

To bring people together. To create an open environment.

#### **RISK-TAKING**

To represent the interests of the group. To get unanimous support for an idea.

## HUB

You are motivated by flexibility and adapting to others or situations. You have a strong desire to collaborate with others and to remain open to different options and viewpoints.

Your Motives:

#### **FORCEFUL**

To get cooperation. To adjust quickly to a changing situation.

#### **COMPETITIVE**

To have fun playing the game. So others will accept you as part of a team.

#### **ANALYTICAL**

To understand the social and political dynamics. To integrate others' views and facilitate agreement.



# Gonzalez, Sandra Gonzalez, Sandra student

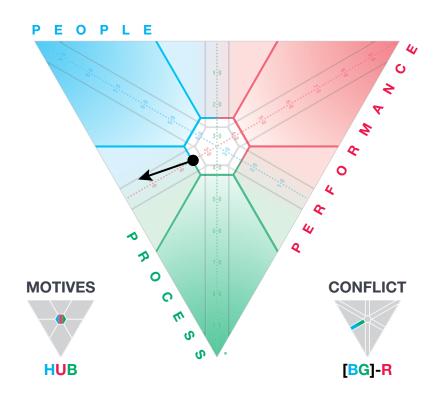


## **Motivational Value System**

You are motivated by flexibility and adapting to others or situations. You have a strong desire to collaborate with others and to remain open to different options and viewpoints.

## Communicating with me:

- Examine the situation from multiple perspectives.
- Remain open to new ideas, options, possibilities.
- Include other people, and recognize their contributions.



## **Conflict Sequence**

You want to maintain peace and harmony with caution regarding the personal costs of doing so. If that does not work, you may feel compelled to fight, possibly in an explosive manner.

## Communicating with me:

- Depersonalize the problem, reassuring them that the relationship is intact.
- Look for reasonable solutions that maintain harmony.
- Allow time for consideration, reframing mistakes or problems as learning opportunities.

# PEOPLE Amy C **Kent** Victoria Victoria Patel Eric Mark Amy Chang Mark Logan Results through Relationships 0 When you use SDI 2.0 to assess motives in your relationships, you are more aware of what's driving people – when things are going well and during conflict. 0 SDI 2.0 helps you bring the right strengths to your relationships and to communicate more effectively. 0 M Kent Washington Eric Lawrence S S Bring the Right Strengths Communicate in the Right Style

# Relationship Awareness Theory

Relationship Awareness Theory provides a simple, common language for people to understand the motives behind behavior, prevent and manage conflict effectively, and to engage in meaningful dialogue. When applied within teams and organizations, this language dramatically improves the quality of working relationships and workplace performance.

The SDI is based on a strong, valid theory of human motivation originally developed by psychologist and educator Dr. Elias Porter. The theory has four key concepts:

- Behavior is driven by motivation.
- Motivation changes in conflict.
- Strengths can be overdone.
- Filters influence perceptions

These foundational insights power individual and organizational learning.

# SDI Language

#### **MOTIVE**

A purpose, drive, or underlying reason why something is done.

#### MOTIVATIONAL VALUE SYSTEM

A system of motives that serves as a basis for choosing strengths, filtering information, and judging yourself and others. Every MVS is a blend of three primary motives: Blue (people), Red (performance), and Green (process).

#### FILTER

A method of selective perception and evaluation of a situation.

#### **CONFLICT SEQUENCE**

A series of changes in motives during conflict that typically results in a related series of changes in behavior. There are three stages in a Conflict Sequence. These stages are characterized by a concentration of energy and a diminishing focus as follows:

Stage 1: focus on self, problem, and others

Stage 2: focus on self and problem

Stage 3: focus on self

Conflict can be resolved or left unresolved in any stage.

#### **OPPOSITION**

Disagreement, contrast, difference, resistance, or dissent. Opposition is not necessarily conflict, but it can grow into conflict when it gets personalized. Most conflicts have elements of opposition in them. Opposition can be productively engaged when things are going well.

#### CONFLICT

A personal and emotional experience caused by a real or perceived threat to self-worth. The word conflict can also be used in everyday language to describe opposition; however, the SDI separates the two ideas and uses the terms as defined here.

#### **CONFLICT TRIGGER**

An event, behavior, situation, or perception that threatens, or has the potential to threaten, a person's self-worth. People only experience conflict about things that are important to them; therefore, conflict triggers include the opportunity to learn about what matters to people. Conflict triggers also present an implied choice:

- to enter conflict based on the perceived triggers, or
- to reframe the situation so that threats are no longer perceived.

#### **STRENGTHS**

Freely chosen behaviors that are intended to produce results. Strengths affirm the self-worth of people in relationships. Strengths do not affirm one person's self-worth at the expense of another. Strengths are productively motivated and effective.

#### **OVERDONE STRENGTHS**

Behaviors that may be intended as strengths, but are perceived negatively by one or more persons. Strengths may be overdone (or perceived as overdone) in frequency, duration, or intensity. They may also be misapplied, or perceived as misapplied, depending on the context.

#### CORE

Who you are. A system of motives that influence everything you see, feel, say, and do.

#### **RELATIONSHIPS**

Working relationships are authentic connections.

#### **ACCOUNTABILITY**

The skill of taking ownership and initiative in order to produce desired results.

#### **SYSTEMS**

Processes that create and communicate expectations.

#### **OWNERSHIP**

A choice to be committed to an outcome.

#### INITIATIVE

To act and deliver on a commitment.



#### **ASSESS MOTIVES**

- When Things are Going Well
- When There is Conflict

#### BRING THE RIGHT STRENGTHS

- Know Your Reasons
- Prevent Overdoing

#### **COMMUNICATE IN THE RIGHT** STYLE

- Effective Style
- Things to Avoid

